for relator to arrange as to the course which

would be pursued, whether a motion would be made to strike out portions thereof or whether a replication should be filed. An

adjournment or a recess is always accepta-ble to respondents' counsel, as in that way

time will be secured, but in this instance they insisted that there should be an ad-

journment instead of a recess, which was granted by the court, and adjournment was had until to-morrow at 9:30.

court to-morrow morning the attorneys for Relator McHatton will move for judgment

on the pleadings. Should this motion not be sustained by the court replication will be filed and evidence introduced, so that ques-

HARRIS.

One-Price, Square-Dealing,

CLOTHIER,

ST. LOUIS BLOCK,

MAIN STREET

an occasion where you can see it.

contracts and retire from business.

AVOIDING THE

Another Day Consumed in the Con test Case by the Republicans in Dilatory Motions.

Legal Quibbles in no Way Affectting the Main Question the Principal Business

Full Report of the Second Day's Proceedings-Probability of Some Progress Being Made To-Day.

BUTTE, Oct. 29 .- [Special.]-The second day of the great mandamus proceedings has passed, and the mists and haze of trivial technicalities with which the republican attorneys sought to embarras the cause, have at last been dispelled. Bedrock, so to speak, has been reached and to-morrow morning, unless republican ingenuity can devise unheard of means for causing delay, the trial of the cause will be begun on its merits. This should have been done forty-eight hours ago, and the court's time and the the people's money have been wasted by two days of needless delay.

Judge DeWolfe's decisions to-day have It is not often you can hear of a dealmarked by that firmness and er in the Ready Made article of Clothimpartality so characteristic of the so absolutely non-partisan that ing issue a Challenge to the Custom man who would impugn his Tailors to equal with their work the his motives would be overwhelmed with class of goods he is selling, but here is a tide of popular disapproval in this city that would come alike from republican and democratic sources. When he decided this morning that he could not sit upon a case Take a stroll about our city, examine in which he was asked to issue a peremptory the Suits you see your friends have mandamus to have the vote counted as to worked a month to pay for; look at the himself, the republicans were loud in their specimens displayed at the tailor shops, approval. It was another case of the Jew in the Merchant of Venice, who cried, "A and then come down to our store; and Daniel, a Daniel come to judgment;" but if we can't discount them in STYLE, when in consonance with his yesterday's in FIT, in APPEARANCE, in TEXruling, the point being made, Judge De-Wolfe ruled that the writ might be amend-TURE, and in PRICE, we will acknowled so as to leave out that part which inedge the corn, cancel our advertising volved himself, republican jaws fell at this announcement, and praises of Judge De-

case will run over into next week and inter-

fere with the regular business of the term. disposing of the reading of the minutes Mr

to quash the writ. He asked leave to amend

his motion by the insertion of a few words,

objection being interposed thereto. In sup-

port of the first ground of his motion,

which was to the effect that the court had

no jurisdiction of said defendant board, be-

cause the writ was made return

able at an earlier date than

the return thereof was authorized by

law, he stated that this proceeding differed

in no respect from the ordinary action of

law, and that because that in ordinary

actions ten days were given in which to

answer, it necessarily followed that a limi-

tation of that time was illegal. He stated

that the writ was issued on the 22nd of Oc-

tober and made returnable on the 28th,

which provided for only a lapse of six days.

At this stage the court called Mr. Camp-

bell's attention to the provisions of the stat-

ute governerning the issuance of writs

of mandate, and so clear and unmistakable

were the provisions of the statutes relating

to the issuance of the writs, and so much in

accord were the steps taken with its provi-

sions, that further argument on the first

ground of the motion to quash was aban-

He then took up the second ground, which

is "that there two other writs other than

the one herein now in force commanding

the same act to be done and performed by

the same defendant returnable at another

day, to-wit: Nov. 7, 1889, and forthwith be-

fore the same court and same judge," "Your

honor on yesterday," proceeded Mr. Camp-

bell, "held that the title of the party in

those proceedings should be the territory of

Montana. The person at whose instance

these proceedings are instituted is simply

an informer, and puts himself simply in

the position of one who gives information

in a criminal proceeding, and such being

the case, there were three proceedings in-

stituted to accomplish the same purpose,

and for that reason the court could not ac-

Campbell then contended that Mr. Mc-

Hatton had no right to the issuance of a

mandate requiring a ministerial body to

discharge a public function or duty, because

the performance of that duty would rebound

to his advantage personally, and that he

was relegated to some other remedy, al-

though what that remedy was he did not

state. "We have." exclaimed Mr. Camp-

bell, "been commanded to count the votes

of precinct No. 34 for all of the officers

voted for at the election held on the first

day of October last at that precinct, or show

cause on the 7th day of November why we

will not. We may do that before that time.

and should be afforded that opportunity

which is denied us by the issuance of these

Here, again, the court dealt some sledge-

hammer blows to the castle which Mr.

Campbell was so adroitly constructing by

other writs."

quire jurisdiction of any of them."

Wolfe were suddenly dried up at the fount. You foolish men! who have been pay-Mr. Campbell continued to file his exceping \$50, \$60 and \$70 for a Suit of Clothes, tion at each and every adverse ruling of the come and see what we are offering for judge, so that an appeal, in case of an adverse decision, is now a foregone concluanywhere from \$22 to \$35, and we will sion. It is evident that a legal contest of guarantee you will regret your reckless importance will yet be had on the question as to whether an appeal in this case will act Waste of Wealth, and hereafter buy as a stay of proceedings or not. The wisyour Clothing from us. dom of setting the case a week before the opening of court is becoming more apparent MILLER HATS. every hour. There is even now, owing to dilatory tactics, a probability that the

But another point that will interest

the Finest at \$18. Take your pick for \$18! Those Silk Lined, Wide Wales, formerly \$30, now \$18. Those Beautiful Kerseys sold for \$25, now \$18. Those Silk Faced Diagonals, worth \$28, now \$18. There ain't many of them, so to be sure of securing your choice come soon before they are all gone.

STYLISH NECKWEAR.

To our numerous Lady Patrons, we would say: Our Department of Clothing for Boys and Children is more worthy of their attention than ever. Complete in every detail, lines numerous and varied, we feel that we have outdone all former efforts in the display we make this year.

The nobby little Jersey Suits are the admiration of all that see them, while the Plush Trimmed Overcoats-size 4 to 10-have induced purchases from ladies which had never before failed to send east when anything was needed for the little fellows. Fully 1,000 pairs of odd pairs for the "little shavers," and Flannel Waists from \$1 upwards.

MILLER HATS.

HARRIS The One-Price Clothier

ST. LOUIS BLOCK,

MAIN STREET.

asking him if there was any mode by which is alleged grievance of which Mr. Mc Hatton complained could be remedied, to which Mr. Campbell replied, without pomp or circumstance, that there was not; that owing to the transitive state which this territory now finds itself in, the constitution of the statutes is such as to leave the de-

endent remediless.

Leaving this ground of his motion in that

Leaving this ground of his motion in that state, he proceeded to consider the third ground thereof, which was to the effect that the presiding judge was disqualified to act in this case on account of the interest which he had and has in the result of the litigation. Mr. Campbell stated that he had a number of authorities, which he would read, pertinent to this question, which would show that under the circumstances his honor was disqualified by reason of interest, and also because of the fact that at the time of the issuance of the writ no official returns had been made by any legally ficial returns had been made by any legally constituted authority, or coming from an official or authoritative source which would make it apparent that at that time he was not elected. This, too, taken in conjunction with the fact that the mandate of the tion with the fact that the mandate of the writ directed the respondents to count the votes cast at precinct 34 for all the candidates balloted for, which would necessarily include himself, and from the interest which a defeated candidate would have in keeping the majority by which he was defeated as low as possible, this was an interest which disqualified.

In really to this Judge De Wolfe spoke as

In reply to this Judge De Wolfe spoke as follows: "In regard to the proposition of interest it is useless to cite authorities on that point; it is so elementary that no judge can act in an adjudication of any matter in which he has any interest, however slight, that to state a proposition of that kind in a court of law is sufficient without reference court of law is sumerent without reference to authority; and if I have any possible interest whatever of any nature or form in this proceeding, that disqualifies me from sitting in this case. Of course, there are certain conclusions which I, as an individ-ual, might know, one of which is, that I am defeated by a large majority, regardless of the fact as to whether the vote of the prethe fact as to whether the vote of the pre-cinct that is here involved is thrown out or not; that is a matter that is known to me as an individual; but what I can take notice of judicially may be a different mat-ter entirely. And there is another proposi-tion connected with that matter which I thought of yesterday, and in fact before.
While I might have no practical, no real
interest in the result of this suit,
yet it might be said, for the puraose of aryet it might be said, for the puraose of argument, that I might have an interest in having the majority against me reduced as low as possible, and that personal pride in having that majority as small as possible would so affect me as to disqualify me from acting. I do not say whether there is or not, but in regard to the main proposition, that a judge cannot sit in judgment upon any matter in which he has any interest any matter in which he has any interes whatever, whether direct or remote, I con cede with counsel for respondents fully in the matter; hence it is unnecessary to pro-duce authorities on that proposition whether I can take judicial notice, sitting here as a presiding judge of this court, of matters that are well known to me as a private indi-gidual, or whether I can use private knowlvidual, or whether I can use private knowl edge possessed by me as an individual in governing my actions while sitting here as

a court, is a matter about which I have some doubt. The question then is whether I can take judicial notice of the fact that I am defeated regardless whether this precinct is counted or not; and I will state to counsel that they need not be deterred from any sense of delicacy because I am sitting here, and I ask that they avail themselves fully fere with the regular business of the term.

Court met at 10 o'clock, and after disposing of the reading of the minutes Mr

Court met at 10 o'clock, and after will state that my general views coincide with the proposition that has been stated, that I cannot sit here as a court and make an order that will affect myself in any manduce reasons in support of the motion which had been filed the preceding evening qualified. Hence I will listen to argument in relation to section 539 of High on extraordinary remedies as to whether a wr could be maintained in part and refused i part; whether the alternative writ must be followed by the peremptory writ, or whether which was readily granted by the court, no the alternative writ may be nullified by the peremptory writ in this case. I do not think that I can sit here as a judge of this court and order a count of the votes that were cast for me.

Recess was then taken until 1 o'clock and upon the reassembling of court Judge McConnell took the floor and inquired if the court was ready to hear arguments from their side on the question of disquali-fication. Judge DeWolfe reiterated the views expressed in the decision above given and stated that while he was legally satis-fied that he had no interest in the result of the pending contest which would act as a disqualification, yet his doing so where, if a peremptory writ issued, it would result in the counting of votes cast for himself, would be an indelicacy and that the judicial er-mine might not be tainted with the slightest uspicion he would feel reluctant to act at this juncture. Judge McConnell then m in application to amend the writ so that limited to the relator, and with an overwhelming array of authority fortified the

This brought Judge Knowles to his feet to oppose the application on the most technical and trivial grounds. After the con-sumption of about an hour's time the matter was submitted to the court and leave

A recess was taken for fifteen minutes to permit the amendment to be made and in its amended form it was again objected to by Judge Knowles, who moved to dismiss the writ because it did not agree with the order of the court. This, however, was found not to have been the case, so the motion was overruled. This impediment re-moved, Mr. Campbell again resumed his argument on his motion, which had been interrupted by the incidental proceedings above referred to, but finding that the only disqualification of the judge by reason of interest, and that being removed by the amendment to the writ which was allowed, he submitted the matter to the court.
The attorneys for the relator, considering

the motion absolutely meritless, and un-worthy serious consideration, did not deign reply, but were willing that the mo-on might be passed upon by the court without argument. The motion was over-ruled by the court, and it was expected that this would be a termination of the dilatory proceedings, and that without further d ay the merits of the case might be reache But not so; when the court had finished his decision, Mr. Campbell filed a demurrer to the amended writ, which reads as fol-lows: "Now comes the defendants by their attorneys, Hiram Knowles and Thompson Campbell, and demur to the amended writ of mandate herein on the following grounds, to-wit: First, that the said writ ambiguous, uncertain and unintelligible n this, that it does not clearly appear said writ what election returns the said defendants are required to count; that it does not clearly appear of what office the said relator was a candidate for at the election specified in said writ; that the said writ does command the de having no existence in law; that as far as the relator is concerned, he has a plain, adequate and speedy remedy at law; and hie relation in these proceedings shows that he is a candidate for "district judge of the

second judicial district," composed of the said county, and that his said relation is in

his individual capacity asking for a remedy to force an individual right and not as a citizen asking for a remedy to enforce a public right common to all citizens. Sec-ond, that the said writ fails to state facts

Judge Knowles, as a reason why this demurer should be sustained, said that the writ stated that at an election held in pur-suance of an act of congress certain officers were to be voted for, when, as a matter of fact, this was done in pursuance of an ordinance adopted by the constitutional convention, and, indeed, his statements carried to their logical conclusion, at one time contradicting the statements of his colleague, and at another ridiculous by reason of their shallowness and super-ficiality, succeeded in establishing the falsity of the position taken in support of

As in the case of the motion, the arguments of Knowles in support of the demurrer were considered undeserving of a reply by the other side, and the matter was tions of fact raised by the pleadings my be settled. It will be seen from the condition of the pleadings at this time, made con-formable to the court that the determinareply by the other side, and the matter was submitted to the court. The demurrer was overruled and inquiry made as to what was the next step. Neither Campbell nor Knowles, showing any disposition to proceed further, Mr. Toole asked for judgment against respondents, they having failed to make return to the alternative writ. This tion of this case will only affect McHatton, and should a peremptory writ issue in this case it will only provide for the counting of the vote of that precinct for him. Immediately upon the disposition of this case, it is more than likely that the case involving the legislative members will be taken up, and as in the determination of make return to the alternative writ. This was an opportunity which Mr. Campbell was anxiously awaiting, and realizing the fact that a crowded court room was listening, he proceeded to the clerk's desk saying as he went: "We will now proceed to give you that which your heart so much yearns for," and proceeded to read the following answer, constituting the return to the writ: "Now come the above named Wm. M. Jack and W. E. Hall, a majority of the said board of canvassers, and as such board and for answer to the alternative writ of action in the above entitled action deny that at precinct No. 34, Silver Bow county, Montana territory, J. J. McHatton received 171 votes and Levi J. Hamilton only 3 votes; that the clerk of the anxiously awaiting, and realizing the the case on trial all of the questions which can possibly be raised in connection with the proceedings will be settled, that will be disposed of without much delay. The action on the part of the respondents thus far has only tended to confirm in the minds of the people the impression that the case of the conspirators is a hopeless one, and the few who at one time felt disposed to enter-tain the opinion that there was merit in the claims of the precinct stealers, are now out-spoken in their denunciations of those who spoken in their denunciations of those who would by flimsy technicalities seek to pervert and overturn the will of the people. A few more days, and a cloud of obloquy will so completely envelop the political tricksters who figure in this contest that their unsavory presence will never again be discernible in Montana politics. Hamilton only 3 votes; that the clerk of the board of county commissioners or the county clerk of the above county received by mail the returns, or what purported to by mail the returns, or what purported to be the returns from voting precinct No. 34, in Silver Bow county, Montana territory, for the election of October I, 1889, or that he received said returns by mail duly sealed and addressed to him, the said clerk. They deny that when said returns, or what pur-ported to be said returns from said voting precinct were opened, there were found to be regular or in substance a compliance with the requirements of law. They deny that said returns contained the proper tally UNION PACIFIC MOVEMENTS. Changes in High Officials. Another East

enty-four; that the returns from said pre-cinct No. 34, Silver Bow county, Montana

tion. That the names of the persons voting at said precinct were not written down on

the poll books of said precinct by said clerks; that the tally list of votes as counted

by the judges of election in said precinct were not made or kept by said clerks of

election at said precinct; that the said clerks in no way participated in the canvass of the vote of said precinct, or participated in making out the return of votes cast at

said election. Respondents set forth as an answer to said writ that what purported to

be the returns of the votes of said precinct

No. 34 of said Silver Bow county, Montana territory, were not the returns of the votes

cast at said precinct at said election on the 1st day of October, 1889, and

for a further answer to said alterna-tive writ of mandate respondents set forth that they were intrusted by law with the duty of determining what were the returns of the votes from said pre-cinct No. 34; that in performing this duty

they examined what perported to be the re-turns from said precincts, and what were

returned to them as such returns, and de

that the lists of persons voting at s

termined that they were not the returns of the votes cast at said precinct; that upon the face of said returns it fully appeared

cinct were not written down by the clerks of said election, neither were the names of

the candidates voted for written down by them, nor were the votes of each candidate

affidavits of one Wm. O'Regan, who was one of the judges of election at said

voting precinct, from which it appeared that said clerks of election for said precinct

34 did not participate in the canvass of the votes of said precinct, and could not know

of the correctness of said canvass; that said clerks were excluded from taking any part

in said canvass, as were all others, where said vote was pretended to be canvassed; that said board also, with a view of identi-

fying said returns and ascertaining if what purported to be said returns were in fact

cinct, and for no other purpose, received the affidavits of seven electors, from which it appeared that they each voted all of the

republican candidates on the official ballot, which they each cast at said precinct; that what purported to be the returns of said votes at said precinct returned only

three votes cast for the republican candidates for state officers; that said pretended

returns show that more votes were counted

for some of the members of the legislative assembly than the number of votes cast at

at said voting precinct; that for these reasons they decided that said pretended returns presented to them as the returns of voting precinct No. 34, for said Silver Bow

returns of the votes of said election pre-

OMARIA, Oct. 29.-[Special.]-The Evening Bee says: Two more important changes that said returns contained the proper tally sheets or extensions or names of the candi-dates voted for, or a proper return of the number of votes received by each candidate expressed at full length or set forth by the will be announced at Union Pacific headquarters Nov. 1. It was officially announced to-day that J. A. Munroe, at present general freight agent of the company, will be proexpressed at full length or set forth by the persons or officers required to do so by law, or that what purported to be a return of the votes cast at the precinct No. 34 were returns of said votes at all; they deny that said returns were certified to by the said judge and clerks who held said election or moted to the position of assistant general traffic manager, with headquarters in this city. J. S. Tibbets, first assistant general freight agent, will succeed to the position made vacant by the promotion of Mr. by said clerks of election at all in any man-ner; they deny that said tally sheets and returns or either described in said alternative writ of mandate in the above proceedings were upon proper blanks; they deny that from an inspection of the returns it could New YORK, Oct. 29.-The World this

New Yonk, Oct. 29.—The World this morning asserts the Union Pacific has secured the control of a majority of the stock of the Chicage & Ohio railroad, and that the latter now becomes a part of the Vander-nit-Union Pacific system. The amount this latest deal involves is not known, but is supposed to be nearly \$13,000,000. from an inspection of the returns it could be really ascertained the number of votes or for whom cast; they deny that by reason of said board refusing to count or canvass the said pretended returns of said voting predinct No. 34 in said Silver Bow county, said relator, John J. McHatton, will be defeated in his election to the office of district judge as in said writ described, or that he has not a plain, speedy and adequate rem-THE ENGINEERS' CONVENTION. has not a plain, speedy and adequate rem-edy at law; and for a further answer to said

alternative writ of mandate respondents set forth, that at voting precinct No 34, in Silver Bow county, where Penny Cook, John Morrison and Wm. O'Regan were judges of election and Thos. O'Keefe and A. M. An-derson clerks of said election, that there were more than one hundred votes cast at The convention decided to hold said precinct, to wit, one hundred and sevthe next convention at Pittsburg, Pa.
There were ten candidates for this honor,
Pittsburg, Portland, Me., Grand Rapids,
Louisville, Washington, Atlanta, St. Louis. territory, were not sent to the clerk of said

by mail at all; that what purported to be the returns from said voting precinct showed upon their face that they were not made out by the clerks of said precint; that they were not certified by said clerks and their signatures attested to by the said judges of election. Sioux City, Galesburg and Cincinnati.

At the afternoon session Geo. R. Dority, of Toledo, was re-elected grand chaplain and W. B. Huskey, of Bloomington, grand guide. This completes the election of offi-cers. To-morrow Chief Arthur will nomin-ate the chief of the executive commit: tee and present the name to the convention for approval. While on the excursion over Marshall Pass Saturday, E. McCormick, a delegate from Boone, Ia., was so affected by the high altitude that he was taken seriously iii and brought back to Denver as soon as possible. Every effort was made to restore him to health, but he grew rapidly worse and died to-night.

CASSATT SELLING OUT.

High Prices for Thoroughbred Racers At the Nashville Meeting.

New York, Oct. 29,-The announcement that Col. S. D. Brunce would sell at public auction all the race horses and thorough bred yearlings belonging to A. J. Cassatt, of Chester Brook farm, attracted a large crowd to the American Horse exchange to-day. Among the horses sold were the

Eric,a bay colt 3 years old, to G. B. Morris, \$4,500; Now or Never, brown colt 4 years, to O. B. McStea, \$5,400; Taragon, chestnut colt 4 years, to G. B. Morris, \$4,700; Madstone, brown colt, 2 years, to J. Daniman, \$5,000; Pœnix, bay colt, 2 years, unbroken, to W. Lakeland, \$4,600 to W. Lakeland, \$4,600.

Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—The fall meeting at getting work West Side Park began to-day. Attendance

them, nor were the votes of each candidate voted or received written down by them; that said returns were not certified to by the said clerks of election of said precinct; nor were the signatures of said clerks of election attested by the judges of said voting precinct. That for the purpose of explaining the defects which appeared upon the face of said returns the said board of canvassers received the allidavits of one Wm. O'Beaun who 3,000, track slightly heavy. Inaugural purse for three-year-olds and upwards, four furlongs-Billy Pinkerton won, Deer Lodge second, Tom Wood third.

Time 1:031/4.
Maiden fillies, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Ophelia won, Milton Ballyhoo second, Armiel third. Time 1:96½.

Three-year-olds and upward, one mile and six furlongs—Elsie B won, Buckler second, Dutchman third.

The Giants the Champions. New York, Oct. 29 .- By the winning of to-day's game the world's championship

was decided in favor of the Giants. Score-New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. The batteries were, for New York O'Day and Ewing, for Brooklyn Terry and Bushong Eloped With His Bookkeeper.

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 29-A great sensation has been caused by the flight of J. Alexander Harris with Miss May Ellis, his bookkeeper, leaving a wife and four children | tion. and unpaid bills to the amount of \$10,000, principally due farmers and small mer-

Docketed and Dismissed

county, were not the returns of said pre-Washington, Oct. 29.—Supreme court cinct, and refused to canvass the same. Wherefore defendants demand that the No. 1493, Robert S. Hale, plaintiff in error, vs. Gottlieb Scherrer et al., in error to susaid writ be discharged, and that they go

The Men on Trial for the Murder of Cronin Not Working in Harmony. The averments in this answer seek to evade the question raised in the alternative writ, and the affidavit upon which it is predicated. The allegations which affect the material questions are ignored, and the probability is that at the convening of

Members of Camp No. 20 Testify as to the Report of the Trial Committee.

An Evident Effort to Elicit Testimony Which Will Affect Senior Guardian Beggs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.- The fact that there is a division of interests in the Cronin case, and that Senior Guardian Beggs is having his case conducted independently of the others, was shown to-day when Forrest, on behalf of the defendants objected to the admission of O'Connor's testimony. Mr. Foster, counsel for Beggs, said on the latter's behalf he wanted the record to show that no objection is made on his part to the introduction of this testimony. He invites the fullest and clearest investigation of his connection with the Clan-na-gael and objects to the introduction of no testimony that will forward the investigation

At the opening of court to-day John S. O'Connor, secretary of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, produced a record of the proceedings of the camp on the night of Feb. 8, when ' is alleged an order was made for the appointment of a secret committee to try Cronin. The records showed resolutions were passed that Senior Guardian Beggs notified the district officer that it was understood that the report of the committee which tried Sullivan, Boland and Feeley, members of the triangle, in Buffalo, in October, 1888, had been given out in me of the camps, but had not been received by Camp 20. It was also ordered that a secret committeee of three be appointed by the senior guardian to investigate the rumors affoat regarding the trial of the executive body. This action was the result of remarks by Capt. Thomas O'Connor, who said that he had heard the report of the committee to try the triangle read in another camp and thought it strange Camp

20 didn't get it.

At the afternoon session Foy, a member of Camp 20, was put on the stand as a witness. He was very non-committal and with the greatest pertinacity avoided giving a positive answer to the most innocent question, Finally he was brought to admit he made a speech at a meeting of Camp 20 when the matter of the report of the triangle trial committee came in. He made Election of Officers—A Delegate's Sudden Death.

Denver, Oct. 29.—The engineers this morning elected E. B. Deitrick, of Altoona, Pa., second grand assistant engineer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cavener, of Chicago, and A. H. Butler, Pittsburg, Pa., third grand assistant engineer. The convention decided to hold having heard the report of the trial commit having heard the report of the trial commit-tee read in another camp. This caused much excitement, and was the cause of witness' speech. His anger was caused, he said, by the thought that Lecaron got any of the Clan's funds for any purpose, and also to learn that the report of the trial committee had been given out to other

Camps sooner than Camp 20.

Michael J. Kelly, junior guardian of Camp 20, told of the committee, though his memory was deficient as to details. He said the demand for the report of the trial committee grew out of O'Connor's statement to the effect that he had heard the report of the committee read in the camp of which Cronin was a member, by Cronin himself. Cronin was a member, by Cronin himself. This statement is in contradiction of the evidence on this subject heretofore given and of all the published statements, which have agreed in saying that O'Comor did not mention Cronin's name. The cross-examination of Kelly brought out the fact that although he knew of the trial of the triangle, he did not know who constituted that body until their names were published

in the papers.

J.Ford past guardian of camp 20, testified that at a meeting of the camp Feb. 22, Patrick McGary and Richard Powers made speeches denouncing the triangle, and that semor Guardian Beggs replied defending Alexandria Sullivan, one of the triangle members. It was a warm discussion and Beggs said it would have to be peace or war, or words to that effect.

Stephen Colleran, a laborer, was the last witness. An attempt was made to get a detailed statement of the proceedings of camp 20 on the night of Feb. 5, from him, but with poor success. He was questioned

but with poor success. He was questioned sharply by the prosecution as to what he knew of the relations of the various departments to each other and their movements.
It was developed that Martin Burke and
Colleran had gone to Beggs' office twice in
January and once in February. Witness,
said they went there to secure Beggs' aid in

THE INDIANS MUST MOVE.

Gen. Carrington's Mission to the Reds in the Bitter Ro t.

MISSOULA, Oct. 29.-[Special.]-Gen. Henry Carrington is here to-night in company with Major Rosan, and will go to the Bitter Root valley to-morrow to appraise the lands of the Indians in that section. In a brief interview with the Independent correspondent the general said the Indian question had now assumed such a condition that it was no longer possible for them to occupy the lands in the Bitter Root valley, and that they would either have to resolve themselves into citizens or accept the value of their lands and take up homes on the Jocko reservation. One-half of them, he said, have already signed the necessary papers releasing their claims. The people of Missoula county will anxiously await the result of Gen. Carrington's report on this vital ques-

Forest Fires in Michigan.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Oct. 29,-Many fires in the swamps and forests are doing more damage each day. The great marshes around Rice, Mud and Watkins lakes are burned over, together with many tons of hay. At Mud and Cedar lakes the woods hence free of costs.

After the reading of this answer, a recess until 7 o'clock was asked for by attorneys of the court of Montana territory. On mo tion of W. K. Mendenhall, for defendants in error, docketed and dismissed with costs.